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Chanctonbury Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1952



BY

THOMAS HERBERT HARRISON

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.



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CHANCTONBURY

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

“ Normanhurst,”

16 Buckingham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea.
June, 1953.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report for the Chanctonbury Rural District for 1952.

From a health point of view it has been a good year. There have been no epidemics of infectious disease in this or neighbouring districts. There has been a steady improvement in the health and well being of the community. The improvement is most marked in the children as they have had the benefits of improved social conditions and better medical care and supervision from birth. Improvement has undoubtedly taken place in other age groups, but here it is not so obvious.

At the other end of the scale the picture is not nearly so bright. Improved social conditions and medical care are prolonging lives, without necessarily providing the wherewithal to enjoy this life to the full. There comes a time when the old people are no longer able to take care of themselves, and it is then that they become an acute social problem. There is an ever increasing tendency for people to-day to rid themselves of their responsibility towards their aged relatives, but the facilities available are at present grossly inadequate.

Under the present administrative arrangements, the old but able bodied are the responsibility of the County Councils and the County Borough Councils, while the elderly sick are the responsibility of Regional Hospital Boards. Of these two classes it is the chronic sick who present the biggest problem. In this district it frequently happens that the elderly sick have to wait several weeks before a hospital bed can be obtained during which time their conditions rapidly deteriorate.

Vital Statistics.

Apart from the infantile death rate, the vital statistics approximate closely to those for the country as a whole. The infantile death rate of 13.7 is a very satisfactory figure, but the numbers involved are comparatively small. The average for the years 1943 to 1952 is 28.8 which compares very favourably with 38.9 for the whole country over the same period.

Infectious Disease.

The last twenty years have seen tremendous changes in all aspects of infectious disease.

Diphtheria.

This disease which was a major killing disease has become so rare that to the present generation of young mothers it is a name only. This result has undoubtedly been brought about by the extensive immunisation campaign. There is the great danger, however, that if the habit of diphtheria immunisation is allowed to slip, we shall again be faced with epidemics of diphtheria in our midst.

Smallpox.

Outbreaks of smallpox continue to occur from time to time in various parts of the country. Invariably when these occur, panic vaccination takes place. This could be avoided if all parents would ensure that their children are vaccinated, first at about 4 months and again at intervals which coincide with such important milestones as school entry, school leaving and entry into the Armed Forces. If vaccination is carried out at these intervals, the unpleasant reactions associated with vaccination would be almost completely eliminated.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HERBERT HARRISON.

Medical Officer of Health.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor: Major B. L. FLETCHER, M.C.

Committee:

Councillor Mrs. M. E. ASHTON.

Councillor: H. S. BAKER.

Councillor : Capt. C. R. BATCHELOR.

Councillor: A. S. HUGHES.

Councillor : J. BEEDLE.

Councillor: Mrs. E. DENNIS.

Councillor: S. W. FITCH.

Councillor : C. HARDS.

Councillor: F. S. KEYS.

Councillor: H. C. LEPARD.

Councillor: Lt.-Col. L. G. M. KEEVIL.

Councillor : W. WILSON.

Councillor : F. E. WAITE (Chairman of the Council).

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

THOMAS HERBERT HARRISON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor:

E. E. BROCKWAY, M.B.E., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor:

C. A. BRACE, C.R.San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

E. P. CLARKE, C.R.San.I.

Chief Clerk:

Miss D. M. BISHOP.

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. CLEGG.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprises an area of 56,239 acres at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex. Running East and West through the district is a range of downs rising to a height of 800 feet; two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur to find its outlet to the sea at Shoreham, and the River Arun to find its outlet to the sea at Littlehampton.

The district consists mainly of agricultural land. The chief industries of the district are Agriculture, Brick Making, Tile Making and Cement Manufacture.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres), 56,239.

Resident Population (1952) estimated by Registrar General 20,920.

No. of inhabited houses end of 1952, according to Rate Books, 6,976.

Rateable value (1952), £162,830.

Sum represented by a 1d. rate £665.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births—	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate .	276	148	128	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the
Illegitimate .	16	8	8	estimated resident population
				13.9.
Stillbirths . .	7	7	0	Rate per 1,000 total (live and
				still) births, 23.4.
Deaths . . .	250	118	132	Death Rate per 1,000 of the
				estimated resident population
				11.9.
Corrected Birth Rate . .			15.2	
Corrected Death Rate . .			9.4	
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:—				
None.				
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—4.				
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births—13.7.				
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births—14.5.				
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births—None.				

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)—38.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—None.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)—None.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)—None.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1952

	England and Wales	West Sussex Urban	West Sussex Rural	Chancton- bury R.D.
Birth Rate	15.3	12.3	13.9	13.9
Death Rate	11.3	14.9	11.8	11.9
Infantile Death Rate	27.6	17	18	13.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.2	0.2	0.13	0.09
Cancer Death Rate ,	1.9	2.8	2.09	1.8
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	0.72	0.9	0.9	0.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Since the National Health Service Act came into force on July 5th, 1948, the following services are the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, which is the West Sussex County Council.

The Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Health Visiting.

Home Nursing.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

Home Help.

Mental Health.

Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

I. Local Health Authority Services.

(a) Nursing.

General District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses are employed by the County Council to serve in the area.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

The West Sussex County Council provide Centres at Storrington, Henfield, Pulborough, Beeding and Steyning.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held by the County Council at Pulborough, Steyning and Storrington.

(c) School Clinics.

The West Sussex County Council have Health Centres at Chichester, Littlehampton, Lancing, Shoreham-by-Sea and Horsham, at which Minor Ailment Clinics, Eye Clinics, Orthopædic Clinics, Dental Clinics and Speech Therapy Clinics are held.

Physiotherapy Clinics are held at Lancing and Shoreham-by-Sea Health Centres.

Ear Clinics are held at the Chichester Health Centre and appointments are made for children suffering from ear disease to attend. Appointments are also made for children to attend at Horsham, Worthing and Sussex Throat and Ear Hospitals.

Children suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids are treated at the Sussex Throat and Ear Hospital, Brighton, or the Worthing Hospital.

(d) Chest Clinics.

Chest Clinics are held weekly at the Worthing Hospital, and Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea, and are available to all residents in the Chanctonbury Rural District. A Chest Clinic is also held weekly at Horsham Hospital.

(e) Venereal Diseases.

The Worthing Hospital Management Committee have made arrangements entitling residents in the district to attend the Clinics for Venereal Diseases held at Worthing Hospital.

(f) Ambulance Service.

Acting as agents for the County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service in the County. Calls for an ambulance are made through the doctor or nurse in attendance on the case, or through the Police or public in case of accidents or other emergencies.

Lists, showing names and addresses of midwives, health visitors and general nurses, may be seen at County Libraries, Town Halls, or Offices of Local District Councils, and the Public Health Department, County Hall, Chichester. Information as to the situation of clinics and times of sessions may be obtained from the same sources, or from the local midwife, health visitor or general nurse.

II. Hospital and Specialist Services.

A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Doctors can arrange whatever forms of treatment are needed for their patients in general or special hospitals, whether as in-patients or out-patients. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges. All types of cases are thus provided for—medical, surgical, maternity, infectious diseases, and those requiring sanatorium or mental hospital treatment.

The Worthing Group Hospitals comprise: Worthing, Southlands, Swandean, Littlehampton and Arundel Hospitals; Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington, and certain Convalescent Homes.

III. General Medical and Dental Services.

Everyone is entitled as part of the arrangements for the National Health Service to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Service Executive Council for West Sussex, 63 South Street, Chichester.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the following information:—

Water.

All the parishes in the area except Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding, have a piped supply of main water obtained from the N.W. Sussex Joint Waterboard bores situated at Nutbourne, Smock Alley, West Chiltington, Washington and Storrington.

Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding have a piped supply from the Steyning Waterworks Co., obtained at the Steyning Waterworks situated in Upper Beeding. Steyning Waterworks Co., also supply some of the water used in the parishes of Henfield, Shermanbury and Woodmancote (the N.W. Sussex Joint Waterboard's mains are also connected to the main supply serving these parishes).

Chemical and Bacteriological samples are the responsibility of the North West Sussex Joint Waterboard, but a sample is taken by the Local Authority once a month at random throughout the district from premises supplied by a main supply; these have proved to be satisfactory in every case.

In addition, monthly samples for bacteriological examination were obtained from the source of the Steyning Waterworks Co. All the results were satisfactory.

Private Sources.

One sample of water from a private well serving one cottage was submitted to the Public Analyst and it was found that surface water was entering. The well is no longer in use.

Thirty dwellings were connected to the main water supply during the year and two had their private supply improved. There are, however, forty-one dwellings known to be without an adequate supply of wholesome water, all in areas where mains are now being laid, or where no mains are available.

ANALYSES OF HOUSES IN EACH PARISH CONNECTED TO MAIN SUPPLY.

PARISH	Connected to a Stand Pipe	Connected to the Main	Estimated Population Supplied
Amberley	Nil	167	516
Ashington	Nil	161	468
Ashurst	Nil	74	233
Coldwaltham	Nil	164	563
Henfield	Nil	830	2,354
Parham	Nil	52	190
Pulborough	Nil	692	2,043
Shermanbury	Nil	131	380
Storrington	Nil	778	2,361
Sullington	Nil	351	906
Thakeham	Nil	265	836
Washington	Nil	406	1,313
West Chiltington	Nil	354	1,110
Wiston	Nil	70	241
Woodmancote	Nil	119	410
Upper Beeding	Nil	717	2,075
Bramber	Nil	108	428
Steyning	Nil	818	2,411
	Nil	6,257	18,838

Percentage of houses connected to main water 89.95%

Percentage of population supplied by main supply . . 89.01%

MAIN EXTENSIONS, 1952

Ashurst		YDS.
	Kings Barn Farm	1,343
Henfield		
	Oreham Manor entrance—Manor Farm	568
	Park Road	84
	Woodsmill—Oreham Manor Farm entrance	313
Pulborough		
	Broomers Hill	2,242
	Kitchener's Farm—Jessamine Cottage, Gay St.	278
	Elmhurst—Pickhurst	2,133
	New Place	170
Storrington		
	North Street	160
Washington		
	Sunnynook—Franklands Arms	440
Sewers.		

There are main drainage systems serving the major part of Henfield, Storrington and Steyning. The main drainage at Storrington is the only modern and satisfactory system. The systems serving Henfield and Steyning leave much to be desired, particularly regarding the treatment of the sewage and the outfall of the sewage effluent which finds its way by various routes into the River Adur.

In addition to the main drainage areas many of the Council Housing Estates are sewered to disposal plants situated on the Estates.

As previously reported, the Council have main drainage schemes prepared, covering the whole of the built-up areas within the district.

(a) **House Refuse.**

Refuse is collected regularly from all parts of the district, weekly in the built-up areas, fortnightly in the less populated and monthly in the remote areas—an average of 7,120 dustbins weekly. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at disposal places in Henfield, Washington and Steyning.

(b) **Cesspools.**

This is carried out by four Dennis emptying vehicles, each of 750 gallons capacity. Contents are disposed of into sewers or on farm land.

(c) **Closets.**

Pail closets are emptied in the unsewered parts of Storrington and from Crossgates Cottages, Amberley. The closets are emptied into special apparatus on the cesspool emptying plants and disposed of at the Sewage Farm, Storrington.

Rivers and Streams.

No pollution of rivers and streams, other than by drainage from unsewered parishes, is known.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	71	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	104	285	20	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total .	125	356	22	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences —					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	15	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences	10	7	—	—	—
Total .	36	29	—	—	—

There are three Outworkers in the district.

Shops Act, 1950.

No. of shops in the district 333

Three hundred and ninety-nine inspections were made of shops under the above Act. Twenty-two contraventions were found and notices were served in respect of them :—

Absence of, or insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences	20
Defective drainage systems	2

No exemptions from the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 38 of the Shops Act 1950 were authorised during the year.

Moveable Dwellings.

Thirteen licences authorising the use of land as camping sites and thirty-five licences authorising the use of individual caravans were granted by the Council during 1952. Conditions were attached to each licence regarding water supply, sanitary arrangements, spacing and general cleanliness.

The licences issued authorised the use of 284 caravans and 10 tents.

Eradication of Bugs.

1. Action taken to eradicate bed-bugs :—

i. Council houses :

(a) Found to be infested	Nil
(b) Disinfested	Nil

ii. Other houses :

(a) Found to be infested	1
(b) Disinfested	1

2. Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed-bugs:—

Woodwork, such as skirting boards, and loose plaster is removed and the whole of the infested house sprayed with Zaldecide and left for seven days when the process is repeated.

3. Method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses:—

An inspection of the house and furniture of suspected tenants has been made, but no action has been found necessary.

4. Disinfestation by Zaldecide is carried out by the Local Authority.

Smoke Abatement.

No. of observations made	35
No. of notices served	1

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

We continue to survey premises for rat and mice infestation and take measures for disinfestation. The Council's sewers and refuse dumps are treated at regular intervals.

During the year the following work of rodent destruction has been undertaken :—

No. of Premises disinfested	208
No. of pre-baits used	2,759
No. of poison baits used	722
Estimated No. of Rats destroyed	2,808

Mosquitoes.

No complaints were received in respect of mosquitoes.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

No. of premises in the district in which Rag Flock is manufactured, sold or used	3
No. of inspections made	4

Schools.

No. of Schools in the district	29
No. of Council or Church Schools	22
No. of Private Schools	7
No. provided with Main Water	29
No. provided with water closets	25
No. provided with pail closets	4

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of New Houses erected during 1952 :

Parish	Total	Private Enterprise	Local Authority
Amberley	4	4	—
Ashington	1	1	—
Bramber	8	8	—
Henfield	22	4	18
Pulborough	53	7	46
Shermanbury	1	1	—
Steyning	10	8	2
Storrington	15	4	11
Sullington	23	6	17
Thakeham	1	1	—
Upper Beeding	9	3	6
Washington	3	3	—
West Chiltington	8	8	—
Woodmancote	2	2	—
TOTAL	160	60	100

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,353
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . 4,412
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 1,080
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . 2,972
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 11

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,079
2.—Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers (inclusive of the number outstanding) .	823
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936-1949 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners . . .	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By owners	1*
(b) By local authority in default of owners . . .	Nil
*Formal Notice served in preceding year.	
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made .	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
4.—Housing Act, 1936—1949—Overcrowding.	
(a) i. No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
ii. No. of families dwelling therein	16
iii. No. of persons dwelling therein	81
(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8

- (c) i. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 9
 ii. No. of persons concerned in such cases . . . 58
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil

National Assistance Act 1948—Section 47.

No action was necessary under this Section. One aged person was interred by the Council under the Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act 1938.

Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, were approved by the Ministry of Food on 17th May, 1950, and came into operation on 19th June, 1950.

All persons in charge of food premises within the district were supplied with a copy of the Bye-laws. Frequent inspections of food premises are made and the Bye-laws appear to be well observed.

Milk Supply.

The number of retailer distributors of milk registered with the Council is three. In addition six producer retailers are registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised, Sterilised).

Regulations 1949.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

No. of Licences granted by the Council :—

To retail (a) T.T. Milk	8
(b) Pasteurised Milk	7
No. of inspections made for all purposes	145
Contraventions of the regulations found during inspection	Nil

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

By Local Authority.

Grade	No. of Samples taken	No. complying with prescribed test
Tuberculin Tested	4	4
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	11	11
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	6	6
Pasteurised	33	33
Ungraded*	12	12
Total	66	66

* There is no legal standard for ungraded milk, but the samples are subjected to the same tests as graded raw milk.

? Eleven biological samples all passed the T.T. test.

Ice Cream.

There is no large-scale ice cream trade in the district. Seventy-six persons are registered as retailers and one registered as retailer and manufacturer. The premises in each case are satisfactory, as also are the methods employed. There were no contraventions recorded during the year.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947, made under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, came into operation on 1st May, 1948. All manufacturers in the district comply with the regulations. The amount of ice cream manufactured in the area does not exceed a few gallons weekly. Samples have been obtained for analysis during the year and the results are as follows:—

No. of Samples.	No. satisfying standard of grades
89.	1 or 2 of Methylene Blue Test
	46.

Bakehouses.

There are eleven bakehouses within the district, none underground.

Inspections made	39
Contraventions found to exist	15
Due to want of cleanliness	14
Due to structural defects	1

Meat.

No. of Butchers' Shops	19
No. of Inspections	262
No. of Contraventions found	5
Structural	3
Cleanliness	2

Slaughter Houses

There are five licensed slaughter houses in the district, only occasional slaughtering of cottagers' and farmers' pigs, etc., takes place in these. Most of the slaughtering for the district is done in the public abattoirs at Worthing and Horsham.

Other Foods.

Nine hundred and six inspections of premises where food is stored, prepared or exposed for sale, other than butchers' shops and bakehouses, have been made and notices were served in respect of the following contraventions:—

Want of cleanliness	17
Structural defects	12
Food storage facilities unsatisfactory	4
Absence of hot water for cleaning	8

A considerable amount of unfit food was voluntarily surrendered.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases.

	Und. 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	2	9	9	3	—	—	23
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	5	3	—	—	11
Ac. Poliomyelitis:								
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	4	16	22	89	2	3	4	140
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Und. 5 yrs.	5—14	15—44	45—64	65 and over	Total
Pneumonia	1	—	2	1	4	8
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	23	15	—
Whooping Cough	11	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1	1	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	1	—	—
Measles	140	1	—
Pneumonia	8	—	—
Ac. Encephalitis (P.I.)	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Total	188	17	—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation has again been carried out during the year by the County Council. At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

	Total number of children immunised
Under 5 years of age	787
5-14 years of age	2,113
In addition, 215 children received a third re-inforcing dose during the year.	
No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year.	

Poliomyelitis.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

Scabies.

During the year 4 cases of Scabies were brought to the notice of the Health Department, namely:—

- 1 Adult.
 - 2 School children.
 - 1 Child under School age.
- All cases were treated with Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Brighton is available for the examination of Bacteriological specimens.

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Mortaltiy.

Age Periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	3	4	3	2	—	—	—

No person died who had not been notified during life.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS
1925.**

It has not been necessary to serve any notice under these Regulations which prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis taking part in the production of milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172.

No action has had to be taken by the Council under this Section, which gives power to Sanitary Authorities to apply in special cases for a Magistrate's Order for the removal of Tuberculous persons to an Institution for isolation.

